

SPORTS

CYCLISTS OPEN SEASON



Soviet track cyclists have started a series of national events at the Krylatevskoye Olympic track in Moscow for the new season. Some 150 top racers are now competing, mostly in bunch races, to build up confidence after the break and will vie for the Aeroflot prizes in the Olympic events over January 18-20.

Also expected to attend are cyclists from France, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, who view the event as providing an excellent opportunity to check their shape for the 1984 Olympic season on a fast track and to meet leading Soviet cyclists who have their sights set on Olympic awards. Taking part will be Sergei Kopylov, world time trials and silver sprint medalist from Tulsa, and 4 km individual pursuit world champion and record breaker, Viktor Kuptsov, from Rostov-on-Don, a discovery of last season.

Krylatevskoye will also host the national winter championship on January 20-31, which will make it clear just who is in the running for the Olympics.

Alexander BUTSENIN
Photo by Yuri Tulov

In the photo: a scene from the 100-lap individual race with 20 intermediate finishes.

Muscovites make use of the Olimpiyskiy pool

Every day 6,000 Muscovites train at this country's biggest Olympic swimming pool in Moscow which was specially built for the 22nd Summer Olympics.

It now has two 50 m pools each with two lanes and one for diving, in addition to four gyms as well as a rehabilitation centre, including four saunas, the Sharko hydromassage, and circulation showers.

Personnel from over 600 Moscow offices and factories practise here under some 80 coaches. A total of 190 groups

will cater to 15 people each this year.

Regular athletes use the pool too, among them distinguished swimmers, water polo players, divers, synchronized and underwater swimmers and water skiers, in addition to children from various schools.

Water skiers use a powerful winch fixed on the edge of the pool and used for a launch to help them make two to three figures on one 50 m stretch.

The pool is the site of big national and international contests attended by 15,000 viewers at a time. Valeriya MIRONOVA



Russian troikas at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

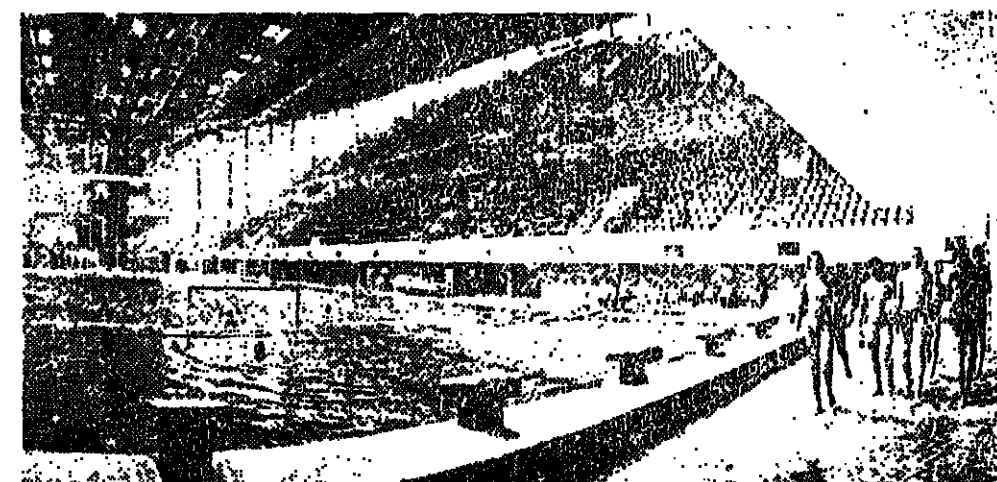
RUSSIAN TROIKA CHAMPIONSHIP

The USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow was recently the venue for the annual Russian troika championship, held as part of the Russian Winter Festival. Taking part in this colourful gala were 20 troikas from various studfarms in the Russian Federation.

The winner of this championship for the tenth time, V. F.

min (Vladimir Region), drove a trio of Orel jet-black horses, among them wheeler Pucherk. By common consent, his troika team stood out among the rest of the field in terms of their coat and harness.

Over 20,000 exhibition visitors were able to take a ride in a troika during the fête.



Biathlon

Olympic champion, Valeriya Maslennikova from Omsk, recently won the 20 km race at a national competition in Saratov. Vladimir Alkko from Perm, won the 10 km race.

Sereda back in shape

Valery Sereda, from Leningrad, high-jumping winner at the Summer Tournament of Nations, scored the world's mark of the season—2.30 m—competing, after an injury, in an international event for Yury Novosilov, the first Soviet high-jumper to win a world record. Sereda, from Leningrad, came in with jumps of 2.25 m and

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NO SENSATION IN SIGHT

Beginning on January 2, France began to receive an extra 2,000,000 cu m of gas daily, and from January 8, twice as much as that, under an agreement with Gaz de France. The gas is flowing via the new Western Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline which was built ahead of schedule.

Those in the West who oppose the deal reacted at once by saying that the Russians "trick" everyone, that the pipeline was not yet ready and that the gas was coming to France by a pipeline built earlier.

We asked for comment from Stepan DEREZHIOV, USSR deputy minister for the gas industry. The new pipeline is operating normally. It will reach capacity operation of some 100,000,000 cu m a day in the first six months of this year. All speculation that its operation will be hindered by faulty equipment simply belies the facts.

Every time the construction of the pipeline (laid, as is known, in very complex conditions) reached some milestone rumours started afresh, attempting to slight this country's accomplishments and portray us as an unreliable business partner.

I think the present "sensations" are but an attempt to prove that the abortive "embargo" has affected our plans in some way. The facts, denying any influence, I may be wrong as it has definitely accelerated our work.

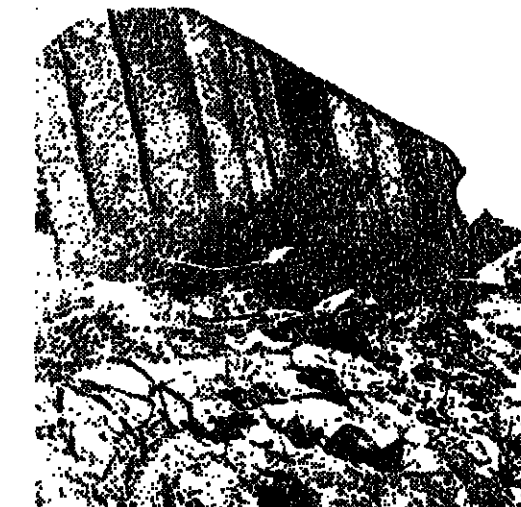
FACTS and EVENTS

© The Greater London Council has called for a broad campaign of action against any form of cooperation with the racist regime in Pretoria. The anti-apartheid declaration devised by the Council provides for the cessation of any links or contacts by Greater London with organizations or companies which cooperate with the South African regime.

© A protocol was signed in Havana summing up the 12th



Upper photo: volunteers from one of the people's vigilante squads which are being formed throughout Angola to defeat the gains of the revolution.



Below: the consequences of South Africa's barbaric aggression against Angola.

YURI ANDROPOV: 'Not a single chance must be missed'

"Now as before, we maintain that not a single possibility and not a single chance must be missed for returning to the path of negotiations with a view to reducing nuclear armaments both in the West and the East on the sole really existing foundation for this — the foundation of equality and equal security."

This is stated in Yuri ANDROPOV's reply to a message from the French antiwar organization "Appeal of 100". The reply was presented to that movement's delegation in Moscow by Vasily KUZNETSOV, Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"The threat of nuclear war has really grown as a result of the incipient deployment of new American missiles in Europe," the document points out. "The entire responsibility for the existing situation is borne by the USA and those of its NATO allies which supported the deployment of new American missiles on European soil."

"We," Yuri Andropov emphasizes, "completely understand the French people's increased concern, as expressed in your appeal, over the future of our continent. I will not conceal that the Soviet people's principal concern today is also to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. But we believe that the existing situation is not irreversible. The Soviet leadership has already declared quite clearly that if the NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation which existed before the beginning of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR will also be ready to do this."

TRIPARTITE EXPRESSION OF SOLIDARITY

In Moscow, representatives of the USSR, Angola and Cuba have held consultations during which they discussed the situation in Angola particularly in light of continued aggression by the South African Republic against that country.

The exchange of views was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

The delegates expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people in defence of their revolutionary gains. They reached agreement concerning assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in strengthening its defence capacity and its independence and territorial integrity.

Photos ADN-TASS

CHRISTIANS APPEAL FOR REASON

Sochi. An appeal to Christians throughout the world to help consolidate peace and to take action to counter the danger of nuclear war has been made in a communiqué signed here at the end of the talks between Soviet and Japanese Christians.

The talks reflect the delegates' unanimous determination to oppose the military threat to mankind. As Christians, we must give everything we have got to joint efforts to build up peace, said pastor Michio Taitsumi, Pastor Kasahara Takachi proposed that a conference be held in Hiroshima between Christians from three countries — the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan. Archbishop Leonid Kuzminov from a church in Moscow spoke about the Russian Orthodox Church's increasing peace-keeping activities. He quoted Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia who said that like other faithful sons and daughters of their motherland, Soviet Christians have always joined other people of goodwill in their efforts to make sure peace and justice prevail for all peoples.

GOLD FOR LENINGRAD PAIR



Leningrad figure skaters Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev have proved at the European championship in Budapest, that their successful debut in the pre-Olympic season was not accidental. Last year's European silver medalists and world champions have got off to a confident start. (Continued on page 8)

Who will host the 1990 world football cup?

The Soviet Union has very good conditions for hosting the 1990 world football cup. FIFA President Joao Havelange, told a press conference in Leningrad. The city is now the venue for 4th International junior tournament in memory of the first FIFA Vice-President, Valentin Granatkin, in which Belgium, the USSR, the USA, France, and West Germany are taking part.

The stadiums I saw in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk,

Havelange stressed, fully conform to FIFA requirements. From Leningrad I intend to travel to Georgia, Armenia and Moscow, he said.

The FIFA president noted that the other championship bidders were Britain, Greece and Italy. The final selection will be made in May after a special commission set up by the FIFA Executive Committee has thoroughly studied all that each bidder has to offer.

Norway's Olympic bid

According to survey run by the local public opinion institute, most Norwegians favour the town of Lillehammer, 180 kilometres north of Oslo, to host the 1992 Winter Olympics.

A special Olympic committee has been set up to include members of the municipal council, political parties, sports organizations and the business community. According to press

reports, the committee has asked the government to discuss economic guarantees for all expenses involved in the organization and staging of the 1992 Winter Olympics.

1984 artistic programme slashed

According to reports from Los Angeles the artistic programme for the 1984 Olympics has been slashed. An international poetry

festival which was to have been held under UNESCO auspices has been cancelled.

A spokesman for the Summer Olympics Organizing Committee said that this was due to lack of time, money and space—but such a large festival just does not have a leg to stand on. Local press reports that the committee's decision does not envisage participation by world famous artists, for the money aspect. One had said it was willing to provide 50,000 dollars for a poetry festival.

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN in

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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MN INFORMATION



Yuri Grigorovich being congratulated by Yelena Obraztsova, the singer. Photo by Georgi Solovov

TWENTY YEARS AT THE BOLSHOI

Yuri Grigorovich has been Chief Choreographer at the Bolshoi in Moscow for twenty years now. To mark this anniversary, the Bolshoi company is staging a performance of three acts from the ballets "Spartacus" by Aram Khachaturian, "Roméo and Juliet" by Sergei Prokofiev, and "The Golden Age" by Dmitry Shostakovich.

Grigorovich has staged ten ballets at the Bolshoi, including the three already mentioned, as well as "Ivan the Terrible" by Sergei Prokofiev, "Angara" by Andrei Babal, and classical interpretations of three ballets of Pyotr Tchaikovsky.

The Bolshoi is his second home. He often acts as chairman on the juries of national and many international ballet competitions. He has been the editor of the Encyclopaedia of Ballet, and is professor at Leningrad Conservatoire. This by no means exhausts all aspects of his artistic and public activities, but choreographic work, however, is the most important thing for him. At the moment, Grigorovich is staging the classical ballet "Raymonda" by Glazunov and his next production is to be "The Bolt" by Shostakovich.

AN ONSLAUGHT AGAINST ICELAND

Reykjavik. The United States is pulling Iceland still further into its plans of aggression, by expanding its military facilities on the island which play an important role.

The US Strategic Air Command intends to amass considerable reserves of fuel for strategic bombers in Iceland. The House Committee on Appropriations in Washington discussed Pentagon's request for 60 million dollars to build a marine oil terminal and a fuel depot near an American base in south-west Iceland, for the needs of a major American base at Keflavik. The volume of the new oil tanks will be eight times larger than the facilities available at the moment. This will sustain US Air Force opera-

tions for 45 days after hostilities begin.

While debating in the Committee the plans for expanding America's military presence in Iceland, another 15.3 million dollars were requested to construct an underground centre to control the US Armed Forces, the "Thjodviljinn" newspaper reports. According to Pentagon spokesmen, who attended the Committee's meeting, this centre is to ensure the control of the US Armed Forces for seven days. It is surprising that questions which immediately concern Iceland's security, are being discussed in the US Congress while the Icelandic Government knows nothing about this, the newspaper pointed out.

Prominent UNESCO member condemns U.S. blackmail

Delhi. The Reagan administration has been sharply criticized for its attempts to put pressure on the international community by threatening to withdraw from UNESCO. The criticism comes from T. N. Kaul, a prominent Indian public leader and member of the UNESCO Executive Council. In an interview to the Inter Press Service news agency, he pointed out that ruling circles in the United States are trying to dictate to UNESCO, which cannot be tolerated by any sovereign state or organization.

T. N. Kaul condemned White House attempts to change the UNESCO Charter to suit its books. There are no legal grounds for the statements

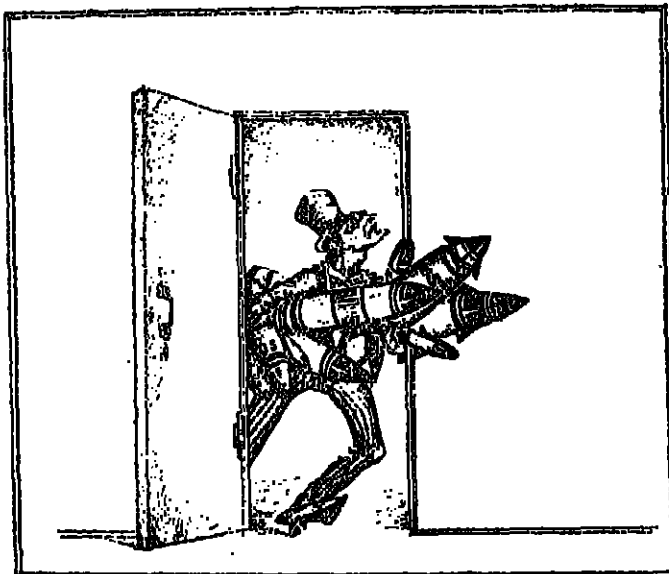
made by American officials that UNESCO should refrain from activities which promote disarmament, peace, and put an end to race discrimination. Neither is there any substance to the allegations that UNESCO's frame of reference excludes such matters as the establishment of a new order in mass media coverage or the establishment of a new world economic order. In accordance with its Charter UNESCO activities are closely linked with safeguarding peace on earth, Kaul noted.

Washington's attempts to blackmail the international community will be to no avail. UNESCO will carry on with its work and fulfil its noble mission, he stressed.

...Only brotherhood and wisdom of people

Antananarivo. Those who think that nuclear war will not affect Africa are under a grave delusion, said President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka. Despite contradictions among states, different ideologies and development levels only brotherhood and wisdom of the people could save the earth and mankind from nuclear disaster, the President pointed out.

Madagascar, he continued, is consistently carrying out a peaceful foreign policy and is ready to promote friendship and cooperation with all nations. Our country favours general and complete disarmament, elimination of foreign military bases, creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Indian Ocean, dissolution of all military blocs, and a new international eco-



You see, gentlemen, the constraints of international law are too narrow for me.

Drawing by K. Vysolsky and A. Rekinenko

Botha says 'No' to talks with SWAPO

Lusaka. The South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, is ready to have talks with South Africa provided that the two sides discuss a ceasefire without the intrusion of irrelevant issues, says a statement released by SWAPO. A ceasefire agreement must lead to the implementation of the UN Security Council's Resolution No. 435 which demands an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African troops and

the holding of free elections under UN supervision, the statement says.

It notes that for a long time the propaganda machine in Pretoria has been trying to create an impression that South Africa is ready for negotiations, whereas in fact the racists are doing all they can to avoid such talks. SWAPO suggests that the so-called general administrator, who is in fact a colonial governor, in Namibia, set a specific date when talks could begin through the mediation of the UN Secretary-General.

Reports from Pretoria say that the racist regime's Foreign Minister, R. Botha, has flatly rejected SWAPO's proposal for direct talks. The South African government sees no sense in such negotiations, he cynically said, thus confirming that the apartheid regime intends to perpetuate its occupation of Namibia. Political observers point out that this statement was made after consultations with the racist's American allies.

Edgar CHEPOROV

VIEWPOINT

FOR A EUROPE WITHOUT CHEMICAL WEAPONS

At various international forums the Soviet Union has consistently favoured the banning and destruction of chemical weapons. A recent important initiative in this field was the presentation by the USSR Foreign Ministry, in agreement with other Warsaw Treaty nations, of a memorandum to the ambassadors of Britain, Belgium, West Germany, Greece, Denmark, Iceland, Spain, Italy, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the USA, Turkey and France.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states, the memorandum stresses, propose to NATO member-states that a meeting of plenipotentiary representatives be held in 1984 for a preliminary exchange of opinion on the issue of making Europe free of chemical weapons. The removal of the threat of chemical warfare from the states and people of Europe, Moscow believes, would help to

considerably lessen the risk of chemical war in Europe, and consequently, worldwide, and to begin a reduction of chemical weapons armaments. The implementation of such partial measures on a regional basis would facilitate efforts undertaken on a global scale—accelerating the conclusion of a convention on banning chemical weapons, which remains the ultimate goal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The topicality of the Soviet proposals is unquestionable. It is known that the Pentagon intends to boost its stockpiles of chemical weapons, of which there are now 150,000 tonnes—enough, according to "The Washington Post", to kill all men, women and children on this planet. On balance, the US administration plans to spend 10,000 million dollars for the development of a new generation of chemical weapons in the next

five years. Characteristically, Washington does not hide intentions regarding the use of chemical weapons in the European theatre of war on the territory of its enemies.

Not surprisingly, the Soviet memorandum emphasizes: At a time of increasing world tension, there is a growing danger of the use of chemical weapons, primarily in Europe.

What measures are suggested for implementation in Europe to remove the chemical threat? Partial measures of a regional nature to limit, reduce and destroy chemical means, as compared with global measures, would affect fewer states and would be easier to agree upon and implement. An in-to-implementation of the proposal to make Europe free of chemical weapons, affecting the territory of all Warsaw Treaty member-states, should also envisage the implementation of future measures to cor-

responding parts of the territory of the NATO member-countries.

Pledges by states regarding envisaged agreement on territory free of chemical weapons in Europe might include, for instance, notification of the availability or otherwise of chemical weapons in such cases where there are none at present, a freezing of these weapons, and the withdrawal or destruction of existing stockpiles of chemical weapons. These pledges could also apply to an agreement not to produce, acquire, import or transfer chemical weapons to states lying within a given territory. In elaborating an agreement on making Europe free of chemical weapons, the memorandum points out, the interested states may, if need be, coordinate mutually acceptable and adequate forms of control, to ensure effective implementation of their obligations by all parties to the agreement.

Clearly, the new Soviet initiative opens up real ways of averting the chemical threat in Europe and subsequently worldwide. How will West European states react? The socialist countries expect the governments of NATO countries to give their fullest consideration to the proposal. It is obvious that a businesslike constructive approach to freeing Europe of chemical weapons would advance the interests of all peoples and nations.

Kampuchea-Laos: links grow

Phnom Penh. Relations of mutual solidarity and all-round co-operation between Kampuchea and Laos are constantly growing and strengthening, stressed Chet Sim, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the country's National Assembly. Addressing a meeting of Kampuchean-Lao friendship in Phnom Penh, he emphasized that over the years since the country's liberation from its bloodstained power of Pol Pot, the Kampuchean people have reconstructed the country and eliminated the threat of hunger with the help of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other countries of the socialist community.

In the current complex international situation, when the forces of imperialism and reaction are stepping up their subversive activities against Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and trying to turn back the revolutionary process in the Indochinese countries, Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos are closing still further their ranks vigorously rebuffing all the enemies' schemes. The Vietnamese meeting of the leaders of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos was essential for coordination of the Indochinese countries' drive for peace. It outlined ways of promoting cooperation between the three fraternal countries and launched constructive peace initiatives. Chet Sim pointed out.

In the meantime, Gen. Meja has declared that his country's armed forces are ready to take part in the military exercises. Big Pine-3, which the United States is staging in Honduras. Speaking in the town of Salina, in the south eastern district of Baja Verapaz, he stressed that the Guatemalan army's participation in the joint exercises with units from the United States, Honduras and El Salvador will serve as a good school in combat training.

North Korea proposes tripartite talks

Pyongyang. The United States must bear direct responsibility for the tensions existing in the Korean Peninsula, stressed the speakers at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Council of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

In recent years, the United States has been glaringly demonstrating its intention to perpetuate the military occupation of South Korea. It plans to hold the country as its colony and as a military base. The American have declared East Asia including South Korea a region vitally important for its interests. The DPRK is directly linked with the security of the United States. They are also pushing out their forces in the south of the Korean Peninsula and adjacent areas. Hostile acts against the DPRK which have entered a higher stage, are being rapidly stepped up. The annual Team Spirit military manoeuvres are clearly designed as a provocation. The triple alliance which is today being actively knitted together between the United States, Japan and South Korea is another aggressive military pact.

In this situation, the only way to safeguard security in the Korean Peninsula is to implement the DPRK's proposals for a peaceful settlement of the problems in the peninsula at tripartite talks attended by the United States and South Korea, the speakers stressed. The first issue during the talks should be the conclusion of a peace treaty and a withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

Seven assassinated in Guatemala each day

Washington. The regime led by General Mejia in Guatemala is fully responsible for the growing wave of violence and reprisals in the country. This conclusion was reached by the influential public organization, the Western Hemisphere Council. Conservative estimates from the US Embassy in Guatemala note a sharp increase in the number of politically motivated murders since Mejia came to power in August last year. In September the military killed 163 people, and in October the number of victims rose to 220.

The reactionary regime systematically persecutes university professors, school teachers, religious, trade union, and peasant leaders. According to the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission, nearly 95 thousand people have died and more than 40 thousand have disappeared owing to political violence since 1954. Disregarding all this, the Reagan administration is stepping up its military and economic aid to the dictatorship, seeking to turn Guatemala and Honduras into stepping stones in its aggression against Central America.

In the meantime, Gen. Mejia has declared that his country's armed forces are ready to take part in the military exercises. Big Pine-3, which the United States is staging in Honduras. Speaking in the town of Salina, in the south eastern district of Baja Verapaz, he stressed that the Guatemalan army's participation in the joint exercises with units from the United States, Honduras and El Salvador will serve as a good school in combat training.

State-jail

New York. At the request of a group of African countries the UN Security Council has begun consultations concerning South Africa's intention to execute Malcolm X, a member of the African National Congress of South Africa.

In a letter he wrote to the Security Council the group chairman, Togo's permanent representative at the UN, Aissou-Koffi Amega, states that the racist sentenced the patriot to death, only because he dared challenge the inhumane apartheid system in South Africa. The UN condemns the new crime planned by the South African racists. A statement by the African National Congress mission at the UN points out that Pretoria has turned South Africa into a military police state. The latest figures indicate there are now over 105,000 inmates in South African jails, among them is the noted fighter for the freedom of the African population of South Africa, and African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, sentenced to life imprisonment. The existence of the apartheid regime is the main reason for the escalation of violence in the country. Since 1976, the racists have put to death over a thousand people. The policy of apartheid borders on genocide, the UN Human Rights Commission stressed recently.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA

Washington. TASS. Facts showing that the "business" of stealing and selling small children is practised in some states of the USA have been made public. The children are either stolen from their parents in the other parts of the United States or secretly brought from neighbouring Central American countries, and are sold at a high price. Depending on the age and the colour of skin, the price



in preparation for new acts of aggression, the Pentagon intends to increase the number of American divisions. The UPI news agency reports that the Defence Department plans to set up special forces to support combat operations by the interventionist rapid deployment force. In this photograph from the magazine, "Cambio 16", US Marines are being trained at an American military base.

THE DEMOCRATS ON REAGANOMICS

Washington. Under Ronald Reagan, America has become even poorer. This conclusion has been made in a report drawn up by Democratic Congressmen together with the Democratic Party's National Committee.

The report stresses that Reagan's policies have led to an unprecedented growth in unemployment, and to an abrupt curtailment of the socio-economic programmes vital for millions of Americans. As a result, every seventh American, or fifteen per cent of the population, live in dire poverty. In 1982, 34 per cent of Americans lived below the official poverty line, while the number of children living in poor conditions increased by nine per cent.

The authors of the report state that instead of helping the poor Americans, the present administration is continuing its

onslaught on the social security programmes. They estimate that in the 1982-1984 fiscal years, tens of thousands of millions of dollars were withdrawn from the funds on social needs. The first to be stepped or cancelled completely were the programmes of aid to the elderly, the unemployed, to children and to the starving, while the money saved has been used by the Reagan administration to beef up further the military budget which has increased, out of every proportion, although the country cannot afford this, the report says.

Science and technology

CLEAN FISHING TACKLE

The fight against plant and animal organisms which attach themselves to fishing equipment has been a major problem in the fishing industry. The many chemicals invented to combat the organisms either damaged the nets or killed the fish. A chemical has now been developed, however, which avoids these disadvantages. Made out of oil products with a copper-zinc compound as a toxic component, it retains its properties for 18 months.

AMERICA'S BIGGEST RADIOTELESCOPE

The construction has started of the biggest American telescope. It will cost the California Institute of Technology the neat sum of four million dollars. The radiotelescope will eventually be installed in the crater of an extinct volcano on the Hawaii Islands in 1985.

OF INTEREST

Giggle, and you lose

In the southern tip of the Malacca Peninsula in Malaysia, the local residents have a tradition of a special sort of fighting in which the rivals are armed with peacock feathers, rather than the usual pistol or sword. A sign from the referee, the rivals enter a circle three metres in diameter, where they then begin to tickle each other. Few ducks last for more than fifteen minutes. The loser is the one who laughs first. These fights draw large crowds of sympathetic viewers.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

OBJECTIVE DEMANDS

PRAVDA writes that one of the sticking points especially used by the USA and its allies at the Geneva talks was America's reluctance to include the British, French nuclear arms in the general balance of nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe.

Western propaganda claims that the British and French nuclear weapons are meant exclusively for national defence. Even granted that, this would still apply to the Soviet Union, since, unlike NATO states, it has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Some people also argue that because of their nature and limited size the British and French nuclear arms allegedly could not threaten the USSR—but already Britain and France have over 200 carriers, among them 162 missiles with over 400 nuclear warheads. According to French military experts, the nuclear charges on submarines alone could kill 50,000,000 people, the newspaper points out. Some estimates predict that by 1990 the number of warheads in the British and French nuclear systems will increase to 1,200 units—so one just cannot shut one's eyes to their danger, the newspaper argues.

ARE THERE NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN JAPAN?

TASS commentator Vasily Kharkov writes: While the Japanese Government continues to claim that nuclear weapons "have not been brought and are not being brought into the country", an official reference book of US naval forces, which has been published in Washington, contradicts it, saying that American submarines armed with nuclear weapons have called at Japanese ports on more than one occasion.

But even after it was issued the Japanese authorities have continued to assert that they are "firmly committed" to the non-nuclear principles. Their argument is that advance consultations are needed to allow the entry of American nuclear weapons in Japan, and as there have been no such consultations, so there have been no US nuclear weapons brought into Japan. But none of the Japanese leaders have ever asked the US command if the American ships, visiting Japan, are armed with nuclear weapons.

This year, and this has been announced by Washington officially, ships of the US 7th Fleet will begin to be fitted with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. Many of these warships are based in Japan. That country, which has lived through the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, cannot but realize what this dangerous presence may lend to.

SECRET WAR AGAINST AFRICA

In addition to frontal attacks, the racists are resorting increasingly to waging a secret war against neighbouring African states making use of puppet counter-revolutionary regimes, writes the KRAVNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper. The Zimbabwe leaders have repeatedly declared that the South African Republic is hatching up a Fifth Column in their country. The National Resistance Movement in Mozambique and UNITA in Angola, instructed and financed by Pretoria, have been stepping up their operations.

The CIA, whose links with UNITA are on open secret, acts hand in glove with the South African secret services. Indeed, the Director of the CIA, William J. Casey went on a personal visit to South Africa to discuss close cooperation between the secret services of the two countries. This interaction represents yet another link in American imperialism's subversive activities against independent Africa.

IRAN AND THE WEST

Imperialist powers, primarily the USA, are not abandoning the idea of restoring their positions in Iran, writes the NEVY TIMES magazine. More specifically, American naval services are tanning the biased and even hostile attitudes towards the USSR and other socialist countries which have always been typical of the right wing of the Iranian religious-political leadership. Their aim is essentially to tie up these quarters with Reagan's "crusade" against communism, the chief target being Soviet internationalist aid to Afghanistan in defence of the April revolution. Seeing the developments in Afghanistan as an attempt to "suppress the Islamic revolution" Iran's ruling circles have taken a hostile stand against the Afghan Government and are backing the Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

This and other facts indicate, the magazine notes, that leading imperialist powers are eager both to preserve their positions on the Iranian market and to influence Iran's policies.

Lost property in Paris

More than 600 telephone calls are made each day to a building in Rue des Mirlons in Paris where the lost property office is located.

In 1982 Parisians and visitors to the French capital lost a total of 152,170 objects in the metro, buses, taxis, airports and other public places of the city. These included teddy-bears, paint cans, dolls, babies' bottles and even dentures. Keys are the main object of human absurd-mindedness with 13,200 key-rings having been lost over

the year, followed by 11,400 umbrellas and by over 8 thousand pairs of gloves. About one-third of the missing possessions have been reunited with their owners.

Dogs help the deaf

In Britain the only organization which trains dogs for the deaf has marked one year of operation. After a 4-month course of training the dog can notify his master when the telephone or the doorbell rings, the baby cries and will alert him when the kettle boils.

Round the Soviet Union

AN AUTOMATED SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLING THE FERTILITY OF SOIL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED AT THE UKMERGE AGROCHEMICAL COMPLEX, THE BIGGEST IN THE BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA. Such automated control systems which are being introduced in other parts of Lithuania, will enable agro-chemists to double the amount of fertilizers they are able to offer inland farmers before the end of the present five-year plan period in 1985.

A 3.5 TIME INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF THE TRANSHIPMENT OF CONTAINER CARGOES WILL BE ACHIEVED WITH THE COMMISSIONING OF A SPECIAL BERTH UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE CARGO PORT OF THE CITY OF ZIDANOV, IN THE UKRAINE. The port has put into operation the first phase of a terminal for receiving large container-carrier ships. For the first time in this country particularly solid slabs, a by-product from the steel works, have been used in the building of such berths.

WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DANUBE-DNIESTER IRRIGATION SYSTEM (LINKING THE TWO RIVERS)—THE BIGGEST IN THE COUNTRY—THE ARID SUDZHA STEPPE IS BEING MADE SUITABLE FOR FARMING. 22,000 hectares will be irrigated in the Odessa Region before the end of the current five-year plan period.

THE SILENCE OF KRESTA BAY WAS RECENTLY BROKEN BY HOOTING. AS THE M/S "KAPITAN MARKOV" ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF SOVIET-PORT AFTER BEING ESCORTED THROUGH FORBIDDING ICE FIELDS BY THE "VLADYVOSTOK" ICEBREAKER. This is the second port (the first was Provideniya) on the eastern coast of the Chukotka Peninsula in the extreme northeast of the country, to welcome a ship carrying in January five months earlier than usual. From now on navigation routes between the east coast of Chukotka and Far Eastern ports will be open all the year round.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION

Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Soviet State, saw the main trend in the development of Soviet democracy as consisting in ensuring the general participation by citizens in the running of the state. The in-depth expansion of the genuine power of the people in the Soviet Union is the subject of an article in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

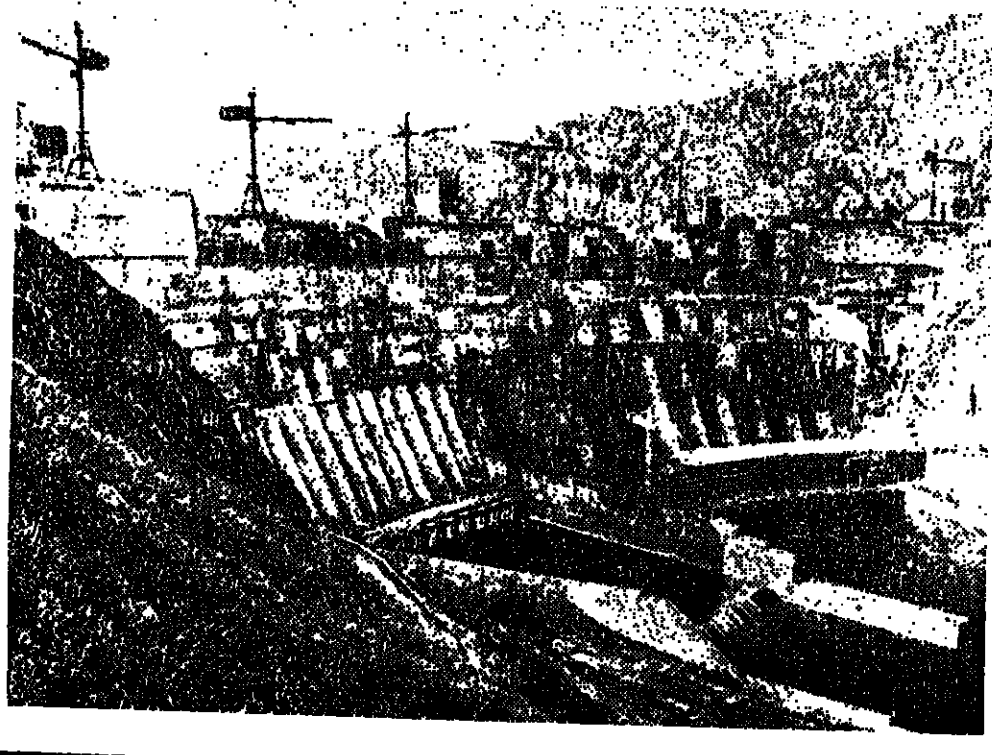
Nationwide discussions have become a stable phenomenon of our life. Not a single state plan, or major law, have been passed over the past few years without preliminary widespread discussion by the people. A vivid example is provided by the current discussion of the proposed reform of our general and vocational educational systems.

The right to participate in the running of state and public affairs, the power of the masses, said Vladimir Lenin, is realized through organizations which are structured in such a way so as to awaken and stimulate these masses for historical activity. This means the Soviets of the People's Deputies. They have 2.3 million elected deputies. In addition over 30 million activists make a permanent contribution to the operation of the Soviets. This also means the organs of people's control in whose everyday activities over 10 million people take part. More than 600 thousand representatives of work collectives act as people's assessors, while the voluntary militia with a membership of 2 million help enforce public order. The trade unions, the Young Communist League, the cooperative and other working people's associations, encompassing virtually the entire adult population of this country are likewise included. As indispensable components of Soviet society, they participate, in accordance with their rules and regulations, economic, social and cultural problems.

POWER FROM SIBERIA'S RIVERS

When it is completed, the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydropower station now under construction in Eastern Siberia, on the Yenisei River, will be one of the largest in the world. The hydro dam (photo), with a capacity of 6.4 million kilowatts, will be 250 metres high. This station will eventually have ten power units: six are already in operation and two of the remaining four will be commissioned in 1984. The Yenisei, just like other Siberian rivers, has a vast power potential. It operates the Krasnoyarsk hydro, the largest in the USSR. In expert opinion, power plants can be built in the Yenisei basin, totalling 60 million kilowatts which is four times more than the plants on the Volga, the largest European river. Production of electricity in Siberia is moreover twice as cheap.

The power development of the Siberian rivers began on the Angara, a tributary of the Yenisei.



Waste-collecting ship

Protecting the sea against pollution by oil products is the purpose of the diesel "Piora", built at Khabarovsk, in the Far East.

The powerful separator installed on the ship purifies the oil-containing waste collected in the fishing area from trawlers

and refrigerators. Before those "sanitation" operations had to be done in port which meant the fishermen often had to leave the fishing area at the height of the catch. The oil products thus collected can be recycled.

Improved machines for atomic plants

Soviet engineers plan to speed up the construction of one-megawatt power units for atomic plants by equipping them with electric machines which are simpler to build and to assemble. One such turbogenerator has already been built at three times the previous speed due to the reduced size of its main parts which weigh much less than two hundred tonnes, thus eliminating the need for huge forgings.

It is the first time in the USSR that rotors of a higher rotational speed—3,000 instead of the usual 1,500 rpm—have been designed for such machines. The additional stresses appearing at greater speeds are taken care of by new alloys and materials.

The manufacture of such one-megawatt reactor-turbine generators is provided for in the Soviet energy programme. The entire growth of capacities (24-25 million kilowatts) in the European part of this country will be achieved by the construction of four atomic power plants.

MORE ROBOTS FOR INDUSTRY

Manipulators in this country are designed first and foremost to reduce the amount of manual work in the steel, construction and transport industries.

Under the programme for automation, it is planned to build 22 automated plants and 64 automated complexes in this country before 1990. By this date, Soviet industry will have at its disposal 50 thousand manipulators, or eight times as many as at present. The introduction of robotization into industry in the USSR has another two aims — to raise productivity and to improve quality accompanied by reductions in the workforce. By the end of 1985, for instance, it is planned to release fifty thousand workers doing manual jobs for other work. In this country, those who are made redundant because of automation are given the possibility of improving their skills or being retained to do other jobs at the expense of the company for which they work. A new job is guaranteed them, and during training they continue to receive average monthly wages.

SCIENCE AND THE STATE PLAN

The 12 km mark has been reached at the Kola Peninsula superdeep borehole, the deepest world record. Vened-15 and 16, the Soviet automatic stations, transmit valuable information about the enigmatic Morning Star. In 1983 scientists helped to introduce into industry 3.7 thousand different types of machines, equipment, instruments and materials.

Such are the results, writes PRAVDA, of the achievements of Soviet science, which is directed at solving topical problems related to developing this country's productive forces, and to intensifying social production. Our scientists and engineers are faced with the complex tasks contained in the 1984 State Plan. There are over 1,150 goals to be achieved in the development of new technology and over 380 in the introduction of progressive technologies, automation and mechanization. Altogether (ministerial and departmental plans included) it is intended to develop about 3.9 thousand machines, pieces of equipment, instruments and materials over the year. 2.2 thousand outdated industrial products will be discontinued, while 600 automatic control systems for technological processes will be put into operation. This large-scale programme should bring down production costs in industry in 1984 by 3.9 billion roubles.

GEOLOGISTS ASSISTED BY SPACE PHOTOGRAPHY

Soviet scientists are of the opinion that space photography makes geological surveys twice as efficient, by the brilliant forecasts of Siberian space geologists. Space photography has succeeded for the first time in Western Siberia to locate a new oil deposit, now named Sredno-Kondinsky.

The search for traces of underground minerals started several years ago here. Seismological surveys and drilling engineers were told to check 120 anomalies

which showed up in the photos and which resembled in shape the deposits already mined. This resulted in considerable savings in labour, seismic research and drilling.

In the USSR a lot of exploration boreholes are drilled costing hundreds of thousands of roubles each, with only 3 out of ten "hitting the target". When coordinated from space and optimum plots for further exploration are recommended to geologists, boring precision should increase.

RED DATA BOOK CALLS FOR ACTION

Over the past few years the Red Data Book has become a byword for animals threatened with extinction. Writes Vasily Peskov, in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA: Red Data Books have been published in many countries, including the Soviet Union. The RSFSR Red Data Book which came out recently, lists threatened species of mammals, birds, fish and insects. But it would be wrong to assume an entry in the Red Data Book automatically ensures salvation for an animal.

No, the Book represents but a warning bell. "Look back, pay attention!" And it appears it has not. In vain. Nature preservation in this country has some going to its credit. Once the saiga antelope was considered a dying species, today there are hundreds of thousands of them. The numbers of the river beaver have been restored, and it has become common in a number of areas of this country. Thanks to preservation measures, the Red Data Book seals have returned to many of their traditional haunts and the grey whale has appeared once again off the Pacific coast.

The Red Data Book is not meant for a wide range of readers. It is an aid for experts. But it is very important that it should be read not only by zoologists but also by designers, managers and Party executives who make responsible decisions.

Places to visit

Toompea Castle in Tallinn

No other city in this country has as many 15th-century houses as there are in Tallinn, the capital of the Estonian Republic. Tallinn is a city-museum whose centuries old buildings represent the story of a unique architectural style. These are houses with extensive garages, niches, majestic right-wall towers, and heavy massive walls.

In the photo you see part of the wall surrounding Toompea Castle, and the Pikk (Long) Hermann Tower. The castle walls are two and a half metres thick and 20 metres tall. The towers at its three corners were built at the end of the 14th century, and the fourth, known as the Crown of the Land built in 1500. In that year the Long Hermann was extended upwards, since while the time it had remained unchanged, it is 46 metres tall and measures 9.5 metres in diameter.

Flying from the top of the tower is the state flag of the Estonian Soviet Republic. A building of a later date inside the castle accommodates the



Republic's Council of Ministers. From the tower one gets a beautiful panorama of the city and its surroundings, and in clear weather one can see as far as Finland.

SNOW LEOPARD MAKES A COMEBACK

As many as ten snow leopards, a whole family of them in fact, have settled down in the western spurs of the Gissar mountain range in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian Republic. Nearly 25 years ago this rarest of animals was driven from the above region by man's economic expansion and left on the verge of extinction. However, after two nature reserves were set up in its former habitat the snow leopard made a comeback. The same applies to over 200 other species including such rare animals and birds as the Central Asian wild bear, the Turkistan fox, the red marmot and the white and black vultures.

In Uzbekistan alone there are now 12 nature reserves and 6 conservation areas with a territory of 375,000 hectares. In the

A JOURNEY INTO THE PAST

By using the shortest railway in India, capital of Georgia, it is possible to make a very long journey. This 36-kilometre trip leads from the present into the remote past.

The cableway is built at the foot of a hill on which rise the ruins of the ancient fortress Narikala. It was built at the request of archaeologists and builders who began restoration work on this 4th-century architectural monument.

Narikala is as old as Tbilisi itself and a witness to its eventful history with its repeated repulsing of attacks from enemies. It is not fortuitous that chroniclers called it "dedashkhe" (mother-fortress). Before starting work architects, ethnographers and archaeologists studied the rich historical material. The first topographical plan of the fortress compiled in 1800 which they discovered gave the experts the idea that in the past there were underground passages linking up the fortress to the banks of the Kura River.

A million rose bushes for a million inhabitants

Botanist Yevgeny Kondratyuk and his colleagues have proved that soil slag heaps, always considered as dead ground, can be revived. After experiments on the slopes of heaps and in coal dumps, trees and shrubs began to grow there. For the first time in the 100-year-old history of Donetsk, these green "hills" stopped the dust being raised.

BALZAC IN THE UKRAINE

The great French realist writer, Honoré de Balzac, is known in this country not only because of his books. The last years of his life were closely associated with the Ukraine.

The writer twice visited Bvelino Honska, at Verkhovynia, travelling from Paris via Brody. It was at her estate that he wrote "La Mort" and some other works. Balzac also went to a fair in Kiev and to Berdichev where he married Miss Honska.

The room where Balzac lived and worked at Verkhovynia has now been turned into a museum and contains many of the objects which surrounded him at the time. The "Balzac House" which includes trips to Verkhovynia, Berdichev, Zhitomir and Kiev, is very popular with tourists. Not long ago, members of the editorial staff of "L'Humanité", the French newspaper, visited Verkhovynia.

A kit that flies

This aircraft is designed at Oleg Antonov's design bureau in Kiev. In the not so distant future many uses will be found for it, as it is believed it can be helpful to farmers, doctors and to people employed in communications and many other services. At present these areas employ small-scale aircraft, numbering hundreds and thousands of light planes and helicopters. However, keeping up such a large number of aircraft is costly and needs highly-skilled maintenance and top-class pilots. In addition many such aircraft are unable to fly at low altitudes along forest ridges or follow a meandering mountain rivulet. This is what prompted the Oleg Antonov's bureau to design a superman, reliable and low cost aircraft meeting all the above requirements.



The first of Antonov's super-light planes looks rather unusual probably because of its delta-shaped wing made of special fabric. The wing is easily attachable in the fields and makes the plane easy to control. It requires a runway only 20 metres wide and 40 metres long. It is equally stable at low altitudes and high above the clouds, flying at speeds of 30 to 100 kmph. The plane consumes as little fuel as a mini-Cooper, and costs less than a motorcycle. It can

Science and technology

A MODEL CARDIAC VALVE

A new model cardiac valve has been developed by Moscow scientists. The artificial substitute can stand heavy loads. It pumps 10 tonnes of blood per day. This is exactly the huge amount of work done by a healthy heart. The new valve substitute is better than similar foreign models as to its characteristics. It costs the state about 200 roubles (about 270 dollars). As for the patient he pays nothing either for the operation or the valve and postoperative treatment, because medical aid is free in the USSR.

LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Scientists of the Far Eastern Scientific Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences have summed up the results of their many years of work. They compiled a map of soil and geographic zoning, which will speed up the development of land in the eastern section of the Baidar-Amur Railway.

Soil, rock and vegetation were studied practically all over the region. The results obtained are reflected in the maps which include ecological characteristics and the economic evaluation of lands. Plots were allotted for cultivation as well as areas in need of reclamation.

ANTARCTIC

RECORD ESTABLISHED

Explorers from the USSR and the GDR, members of the 20th Soviet Antarctic expedition, radiated the following message to Leningrad: another unusual lake has been discovered in the vicinity of Wohlthat Mts. It has been named Ober-See.

Lake Unter-See, discovered earlier, is remarkable for the fact that water under its three-metre thick ice cover even at -50°C always has an above-zero temperature. Unique living organisms, which have adapted themselves to life in eternal darkness and alpine conditions, live in the lake.

At the 146.8 metres, the Unter-See is the deepest of the inland reservoirs on the sixth continent.

VIEWPOINT

1984: international and national exhibitions in the USSR

By Vladimir KORSIKOV, Director-General of V/O Exports of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry

The new year means new rates connected with the opening of the exhibition season in our country which has become a traditional venue for international and national industrial exhibitions. The following figures prove this: if in 1983 there were little more than 60 exhibitions, today there are about 250 a year. This, as well as the growing number of participating countries reveals the interest of foreign firms in promoting cooperation with the USSR.

The exhibitions arranged with the assistance of V/O Exports feature metallurgy, construction, agriculture, machine building, research and many other subjects. The international exhibition "Economy of Resources, for instance, will be held in February 1984, and a major review, "Equipment for the Machine-building Industry"—in March-April. Opening in Moscow this summer for the fourth time, will be the International "Agricultural Machinery, Equipment and Instruments" exhibition.

The list of cities hosting exhibitions virtually amounts to an economic map of the USSR. We try to arrange reviews of world technical achievements in centres specialising in those branches of industry or science, which correspond to the subject of the exhibition. For example, an exhibition devoted to the baking industry will be held this year in Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan), a major wheat-growing area; and an exhibition, "Industrial Methods of Installing Equipment on Ships" will take place in Leningrad, one of the centres of Soviet shipbuilding. In all, exhibitions will be arranged in more than 50 Soviet cities.

This year Moscow will be the venue for major get-togethers of scientists, such as the 18th conference of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies and the 27th International geological congress. V/O Exports will help conference sponsors to arrange exhibitions around the theme of these forums.

As for the aims of these exhibitions, stress should be laid on exchange of know-how, acquaintance with the achievements of foreign partners, and on the establishment of new contacts. In order to further these aims we organize symposiums at which representatives of different firms give lectures. For businessmen the exhibitions are also of commercial interest: they buy up samples and sign contracts for the delivery of machines and equipment.

Contacts in the total sum of 2,000 million roubles were signed at our exhibitions in 1983. Thanks to their participation many foreign firms found new partners for themselves in the USSR. We hope that the results will be even better in the future. Welcome to the exhibitions to be held in our country in 1984!

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

OTAR MEGVINETUHUTSESI

"We are a family of wine-makers by profession as is attested by my surname, which in Georgian means 'chief wine-maker,'" says Otar Megvinetuhutsesi. "Although my father is a wine-maker, I only make wine on the stage, if at all."

Theatre-goers in Georgia have long known and loved Otar, an actor at the Mardzhanishvili Theatre, in Tbilisi. Nearly the whole of Otar's working career has been with the Mardzhanishvili company except for the few years he spent in Rustavi, a city of steel workers, where the Mardzhanishvili company set up a new drama theatre.

Otar Megvinetuhutsesi won nationwide acclaim and popularity quite recently, as a result of a television serial "The Shores" in which he appeared, based on the novel, "Data Tutashkhia" by the modern Georgian writer, Chabua Amirekhishvili. Though the action of "The Shores" takes place at the turn of the century, the courage, moral purity and nobility displayed by Data Tutashkhia, the leading character whom Otar plays, made an impression on modern audiences.

During his career with the Mardzhanishvili company, Otar has played a number of different parts—Cyrano de Bergerac, Nicholas of Russia, Don Quixote, Cervantes, Hamlet, the Georgian primitive, artist Pirovanani, and King Oedipus, to name a few outstanding ones.

"Whenever I can I act without make up or costumes. This is how I once played Pirovanani, and I was later pleased to hear that my face had suddenly changed to resemble Pirovanani's. I believe that if an actor is at one with his character, he changes beyond recognition in appearance, even to the extent of the expression, and colour of the eyes.

"In my view, the actor's profession offers the possibility of expressing one's dreams, one's hopes for one's own life, and that of others. At least once in a lifetime a man asks himself what he lives for and whether he has achieved everything he could have done. The greatest pain one can feel comes from the need to justify oneself afterwards. I think that a man is born to give warmth to other people, and to live for the



sake of others. In our profession, this is the most important thing.

"I also want to play in a comedy. I believe that comic actors are the happiest people in the world. Their acting draws an immediate response from the audience, and every phrase they say is met with laughter. I would also like to play Macbeth and King Lear. Although there is still time as far as King Lear is concerned, it may be too late for me to play Macbeth, as I am fifty-one now. I dream of acting Don Quixote on the screen. Whether this will be possible, or not, I don't know, though there is a plan to film a serial based on Cervantes' novel."

OPERA-BALLET

An opera-ballet "Flight", a new genre for the Estonian performing arts, has been produced in Tallinn by the Estonia Theatre Company. Composer is E. Tamberg and the plot is based on the story "Barrier" by the Bulgarian writer, P. Vezhinov.

Our new production represents an appeal for good and for mutual understanding among people, said the producer, M. Kruudana, chief choreographer of the theatre. The genre enables us to unite choreography and the voice.

Brodsky anniversary

More than twenty major art museums and galleries in this country took part in arranging the centenary exhibition of works by the outstanding Soviet painter, Isaac Brodsky (1884-1932), which has opened at the research museum of the USSR Academy of Arts, in Leningrad.

Over 250 canvases and drawings are on display in the halls of this old mansion where Brodsky, one of the most talented of Ilya Repin's pupils, studied and later taught. They give an idea of the stages in the artist's

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. Two outstanding Soviet companies—the Kirov ballet from Leningrad and the Moscow Art Theatre, are to visit Vienna in 1984.

Books. Izobrazitelnoye Iskustvo, the Moscow publishers, have issued A. Lebedinsky's book, "The Portrait of Raphael". The edition is timed to coincide with the 500th anniversary since the birth of this great Italian painter of the High Renaissance. The author stresses the special importance of Raphael's portraits and analyses many of them.

REVIEW OF RUSSIA'S ORCHESTRAS

The conclusive round of the all-Russia review of symphony orchestras is taking place at the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire. The concert programmes include Russian and foreign music plus one work by a Soviet composer for each con-

testant. The review is held to promote performing standards and to widen the orchestra repertoire. The jury includes well-known conductors, composers and musicians and is chaired by Tikhon Khrennikov.



"Portrait of Student Yelena Filippova."



"The Volodga Kremlin."

Works of art by artists from the Russian Federation are to be seen at the exhibition hall at 45b Gorky Street in Moscow. At present a one-man show by Vladimir Korbakov, of Volodga, is on view here. The town's ancient city in Central Russia.

FILM FESTIVAL IN BOMBAY

The International film festival is held in Bombay. Over 200 films from 40 countries are being shown. The USSR is presenting "I Saw the Birth of a New World", "Station for Two", "In Love at His Own Wish" and "Vassa".

SOVIET SINGER DISTINGUISHED IN BARCELONA

The Grand Prix and gold medal of the 21st International Francisco Vinas singing contest in Barcelona have been awarded to the Soviet singer, Gleb Nikol'sky, a soloist with the Voronezh Opera and Ballet Theatre company.

This is not the young singer's first triumph. In 1981 he won the all-Union Mikhail Glinka contest. Nikol'sky underwent part of his training at La Scala in Milan. Here and at the San Carlo opera-house in Naples, he made a successful debut as Otello in Verdi's "La forza del destino" and as Hector in "Trojens" by Berlioz.



During the recent Russian Winter Arts Festival, music lovers attended a concert given by pianist Peter Donohoe, of Britain. Donohoe, a winner of the Seventh International Tchaikovsky Competition, gave a solo performance and also acted as accompanist to the Georgian singer, Patsia Burchuladze, a winner of the same contest.

In the photo: Peter Donohoe (left) and Patsia Burchuladze during the concert in the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire.

Andersen on stage

"The Ugly Duckling" by the Christian Andersen has been staged as a ballet by the Leningrad choreographer, L. Lebedev. The first performance took place recently at the Leningrad Opera and Ballet Theatre. Another of Andersen's fairy tales, "The Snow Queen", has been turned into an opera by S. Zvezdich. Called "The Story of an Angel and a Girl", it is in the repertoire of the Kirov Opera and Ballet Company.



Photo by Andrei Stepanov

WHAT'S ON!

January 14-16

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble performances: 14—A concert, 15—"The Creation of the World" (ballet), 15 (eve)—A variety concert. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 15 (eve)—Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 14—Musorgsky, "Khovanshchina" (opera), 15 (mat)—Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet), 15 (eve)—Adam, "Glaelie" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 14—Zhukovskaya, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera), 15 (mat)—Prokofiev, "Cinderella" (ballet), 15 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera), 16—Balanovskiy, "Shakuntala" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 14—Ziv, "Mastelurs Artistes", 15 (mat and eve)—Gladkov, "Khoitabych", 15 (eve)—Mityutin, "Girls in a Flurry", 16—Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess".

FILMS

Three on the Highway (film Studios, USSR).

A story involving the adventures of trucks on international routes.

Cinema: "Ulan Bator" (Crimeau St.). Metro Akademicheskaya: "Prizry" (25 Kutuzovskaya Prospekt). Metro Kutuzovskaya: "The Youth of a Genius" (Bekfilm-Tejfilm co-production USSR).

About the adolescence of the great Oriental scholar, Sin, known as Avicenna. Cinema: "Metropol" (19 Revolutii).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall. Moskvoretakaya Embankment (the Rostov Hotel). 14, 15—Yella pop group from Tbilisi. "Friends, Let's Enjoy Ourselves", a variety performance. Variety Theatre (20/1 Senavskaya Embankment). An evening devoted to the composer, Veniamin Smolin.

BUSINESS

SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIUMS

✦ The British firm of Parker Plant has held a seminar in Moscow with assistance from the Executive Committee of the Moscow City Soviet. Specialists from the firm told their Soviet colleagues about their experience in the use of ferroconcrete structures in construction and about methods of regenerating asphalt.

✦ The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has hosted a symposium on the production of large-diameter pipes. Specialists from the Italian firm of Italsider told representatives from Soviet research establishments and industry about the latest developments in the field, and about the technology for the production of such pipes, including methods for control and management of their manufacture.

✦ The Dutch firm of AKSO has given a symposium in Moscow on the subject of the production of initial materials for the cosmetic industry. The meeting between specialists was held as part of an agreement on scientific and technical co-operation between this firm and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

✦ The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has assisted the firm of Universal Export Service in arranging a seminar on medical technologies. Representatives of Soviet medical establishments listened to reports on the firm's latest developments and experience in the manufacture of equipment for cardio-respiration and electro-cardiography.

✦ The Moscow office of the Finno-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has hosted an exhibition symposium, organized by the firm of Tektima, on the application of plastic pipes in civil construction and municipal services. Representatives of Soviet organizations heard reports delivered by specialists from Finnish firms on their experience in the use of PVC pipes, structures, and isolation materials in heat conduct systems.

PHILIPS OPENS MOSCOW OFFICE

Philips, the Dutch company, has opened an office in Moscow. The firm's partners in this country are Mashpriborintorg, Elektronorgtehnika, Sankompart and a number of other foreign trade associations. Philips sells household video and audio equipment.

From this country it buys microscopes, electronic components, and refrigerators. Speakers at the opening ceremony for the new office stressed that there is plenty of potential for the further development of both commercial and scientific and technical relations between Philips and its Soviet partners.

New Zealand: good trade prospects with USSR

For more than a quarter of a century a number of Soviet foreign trade associations have maintained business contacts with Amalgamated Marketing Ltd., a New Zealand company. Over this period, they have noticeably expanded the volume of their trade, with a number of new promising goods featuring in their mutual deliveries. This is stressed by the fact that Amalgamated Marketing has now opened an office in Moscow.

The firm's Executive Director, R. Finlayson, told journalists that despite the considerable distance between the two countries, the Soviet Union plays a leading part in the company's commercial activities. Amalgamated Marketing supplies this country with a number of foodstuffs, and imports Soviet machines and raw materials. Motorists in New Zealand have bought at least three thousand Lada cars and Niva cross-country vehicles originally purchased by Amalgamated for sale at home.

In the next few years the company hopes to facilitate a greater expansion in trade between New Zealand and the USSR and to develop other forms of business contacts in such areas as agriculture.



Send your freight from Moscow to Paris and back by Aeroflot

Regular flights of IL-76T's are now under way between Moscow and Paris. Cargo flights on this international route will take place every two weeks. For detailed information, ask the nearest Aeroflot agency. The flights will take place according to the following schedule:

SU-720 IL-76T Tuesday	Airport	SU-730 IL-76T Tuesday
12.30 dep. 14.30 arr.	Moscow Paris	arr. 22.45 dep. 17.00
Tuesday	Airport	Tuesday

The time is local.

АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet Airlines

Hungary's cooperation with our country

Full and comprehensive links with the Soviet Union are playing a major role in the development of the Hungarian economy and exerting a major influence on the country's industry and foreign trade, a TASS correspondent has been told by the Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister, Peter Veress. For several decades now, the USSR has been Hungary's biggest partner in economic cooperation, with more than one-third of the country's foreign trade falling on the Soviet Union.

The rate of growth in the trade with the USSR is higher than any other country. Under a trade agreement recently signed in Moscow this growth in 1984 will exceed 8,000 million roubles. The Soviet Union supplies the

Hungarian economy with electricity, energy fuels, machine tools, vehicles, and all sorts of raw materials. In turn, Hungary will continue its deliveries of equipment for poultry yards and animal-breeding complexes and effective chemicals for protection of agricultural crops.

The minister further noted that this shows that specialization and cooperation play a special role in the development of the Soviet-Hungarian economic relations. The agreements on specialization and cooperation to a major extent influence the pattern of trade between the two countries. The growth in trade in goods produced under such agreements is much higher than similar figures for other items.

Contacts and contracts

✦ A short while ago, the three hundredth carriage made at the Mytishchi Engineering Works was handed over to Hungarian clients in Budapest. This delivery was made by a contract between the All-Union Foreign Trade Association Enargomashexport and the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise Nixek which has been importing Soviet motor carriages for fifteen years. Under the contract signed between the All-Union Foreign Trade Association Prommashimport and the Hungarian foreign trade association Translekh 51 sets of trade and technological equipment are to be delivered to the Soviet Union in 1984.

✦ A protocol on goods turnover between the USSR and Romania in 1984 providing for further growth in mutual trade has been signed in Moscow.

✦ Under contract signed between the Foreign Trade Association Mashimport and the foreign trade organizations Balkancarimex from Bulgaria and Mashimport from the GDR, the manufacture of a new modernized series of machines for delivery to the Soviet Union has begun. The Bulgarian enterprise makes the Record-3 battery-driven trucks with a carrying capacity of seven tonnes for use in city streets and warehouses, while the GDR factory will build electric locomotives for work in quarries and mines.

SPORTS

VOLLEYBALL

Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 14 and 15—USSR women's championship (top league), 4.45 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. (both days).

Taking part will be Moscow Dynamo, Tashkent Avtomobilist, Chelyabinsk Poddobnik, Novosibirsk Kirovets, Central Army Sports Club, Zaporozhye Orbita and other top teams.

WEATHER

January 14-16

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells and light snow at times. Night temperatures of -3°, -8°C, and 0°C, -5°C during the day. Moderate S and SW wind.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks.
Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks.
Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.
Taxi 24-hour service, twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.
Ordering a cab 24-hour service, Telephone 225-00-00.
Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.